quoted at 12c @ 18c. We observe sales of Hawalian Rice at 12c, while China commands 9c @ 10c, and Patna, 7 c. The stock on hand Dec. 15, mostly China, was estimated at 3,000,000 lbs. or about one mouth's supply

Molasses was quoted at 35c @ 374c. The Mercantile Gazette

"Not a little of the Hawaiian Molasses received here from the I shods is taken into the Grape-growing countles of the interior, probably with a view of making it into California Brandy, after the style and quality of French (Bordeaux.) During the past four menths we know of from 500 to 1000 bbls. of Sandwich Island Molasses that have been purchased as is supposed for

In New York, Dec. 17, gold was quoted at 222 @ 223. On the 19th it fell to 215, which was attributed to the defeat of

Hood's army in Tennesses. Oll in Eastern markets had declined-sperm being quoted at

\$2 00, whale at \$1 40. The Russian brig Shelikoff, from Sitka, brings a small cargo of salmon. She will return to that port soon, taking a cargo of salt, sugar, rice, and other island produce.

The ship Prima Donna, sailed from San Francisco with a full eargo of oil, Dec. 14, for New Bedford, taken at 8 cents per gallon in currency. The Bulletin reports her departure as "The fine clipper ship Prima Donna, of 1596 tona register,

has just completed her lading and gone into the stream. She has been dispatched by McRuer & Merrill, carrying home to New York and New Bedford, the Oil and Bone from the Arctic fleet of 20 or more whalers that rendezvoused here this tall. Her cargo consists of 13,600 bbls. Oil, 200 tons Whalebone, 100 tons Hides and 200 tons Copper Ore, being one of the most valuable cargoes ever exported from this port."

COMMERCIAL PREMS.

The city of Paris Is about to undertake a gigantic work, the supplying of the city with pure water, at an expense of 40,-An ingenious Trojan, of Troy, N. Y., has invented a mode for using coal which will diminish its consumption on

Let some one invent something to save the other half and he will be entitled to a monument By an ingenious regulation, the cabmen of Paris are prevented from cheating their passengers. The law prescribes that they shall be paid by the mile, and a dial wound by clock work, set in motion by the revolution of wheels, shows the dis-

Whole number of sheep in Ohio 4,300,000, and this year's wool will be 19,000,000 pounds, worth \$15,000,000. Throughout the West the farmers are taking the money they get for their wool and investing it in more sheep, as wool growing is very

Six great French canals -- those of the Marne to the Bhine, from La Rochelle to Marane, from the coal mines of La Sarre, from Roubaix, from Vitry to St Digler, and the canal of the Upper Seine-are in course of execution, and other works are continued on twelve old canals. It will cost nearly 17,000,000 francs to complete these works.

The consumption of coal in France was only 500,000 tons in 1789; 4,290,000 in 1840; 13,600,000 in 1860, and 15,200,000 tens in 1863. About two-thirds of this last quantity were produced from the country itself. France however cannot take high rank as a coal producing country. An equal quantity is extracted even from Belgium, a large quantity from the Zollverein and Great Britain, which produced only 13,000 000 tons in 1800. furnished in 1863 above 86,000,000 tons.

DERT AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF MEXICO -Those who its finances. The estimate of the revenue that the Mexican government will draw from custom duties is \$16,000,000. To which will be added other resources, the approximate estimate Imposts on property.....\$12,000,000

Total.....\$40,000,000
It is generally thought that an annual budget of \$20,000 000 will be enough to carry on all the services of the government. The receipts would give them an excess of \$20,000,000 over the expenses which would be used to meet the interest on the pub lic debt. This debt, once liquidated, would not exceed \$140 .-600,000, to which would, no doubt, have to be added \$60,000,000 for a new loan. This would carry the total to \$200,000,000 -

Ships' Mails.

For WINDWARD PORTS-per Kilauea, Monday. For San Francisco-per Comet thisday, and Smyrnlots on

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7-Am bark A. A. Eldridge, Bennett, 17 days from Ean Francisco, with milse to Aldrich, Walker & Co. 8-Schr Ka Mei, Wilbur, from Kahului. 9-Schr Nettle Merrill, Fountain, from Makena. 9-Schr Helen, Johnson from Manko. 11-Russ, brig Shellkoff, Hanson, 36 pays from Silks.

with salmon to H. Hackfeld & Co 13-Stenmer Annie Laurie, Mitchell, from Koloa 13-Schr Mol Keiki, from Kabubal. 12- Haw bark Florence, Spencer, off and on, sailed same day to cruise westward. 14-Sch Marilda, from Hijo.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9-Schr Moi Wahlne, Kuheana, for Haratei. 10—Steamer Kilauca, McGregor, for Windward ports 10—Schr Nettie Merrill, Fountain, for Lahaiba. 13-Am wh bark Midas, Howland, for cruise and home.

MEMORANDA.

Tr Bark A. A. Eldridge, reports-First ten days had light winds from South East and South West since then, have had variable wilds, rain, and calms,

VESSELS IN PORT-JANUARY 14. Am bark A. A. Eldridge, Bennett.

Russian brig Shelikoff, Hanson. Am bark Yankee, Fuller. Am bark Cambridge, Brooks. Am ship Buena Vista. Am bark Smyrniote, Burditt Am tark Comet, Am ship Asia, Eldridge. British schooner Domitila WHALERS.

Ship Gen, Williams, Benjamin Bark Julian, Lubbers. Braganza, Fehlber, Haw. Brig Comet, Wilhelm. Midas, Howland. Oregon, Mammen.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco-per A. A. Eldridge, Jan. 7-12 bates cotton goods, 50 rolls matting, 20 cs oysters. 8 bales alpacas, 12 cs cottons, 20 tons iron, 200 hif sks floor, 1000 empty barrels, 94 plags mdse, 2 caks chains, 10 caks oil, 10 bdls iron, 2 bales rope, 1 pair iron rollers, 86 bags malt, 6 cs sawing machines, 40 scks oats, 10 bx apples, 10 gal oil. From Strka-per brig Shelikoff, Jan. 11-375 bbis salmon.

PASSENGERS.

For WINDWARD PORTS-per Kilauca, Jan. 10-Mrs J Fuller, Mrs & Gough, Mr and Mrs J B Williams, Mr and Mrs Wm P Thompson, Mrs E P Adams, Dr and Mrs Kittridge, Mrs Hopiii, C N Spencer, L L Torbert, Geo J Brooks, S Peck, D F Grant, C Britch, J Waldemar, J Matthews, C C Bennett, Geo Holt, Mr Houghtailing, J Norton, P Emmert, Wm Humphreys, Albert Smith, J Davidson-26 cabin and 100 deck passengers. From Sax Francisco via Hilo-per Coral, Jan. 5-Chas W. Jernegan, Thos G Thrum. From Htto-M Raplee, R Nash.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE -President Lincoln's message was sent to Congress on the 6th inst. It is a remarkably unimpassioned document. Our Foreign Relations are satisfactory. Our naval force on the Lakes is to be increased. The public debt on the first of July was \$1,749,690,489. Our war fleet is composed of 671 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns and manned by 61,000 men. The blockad ng fleet has captured 324 vessels during the past year, and 1,300. including 267 steamers, since the war began. The Post Office Department is now nearly self-sustaining. Mr. Lincoln notices favorably the Atlantic and Rus sian telegraphic projects, as also that of the Pacific railroad. The adoption of a free constitution by several Slave States is favorably commented on, and he recommends to Congress the passing of a resolution of Amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery within the bounds of the nation. He mentions the present expedition by Sherman as a mark of the progress which the war has made. He declares the issue between the rebel president and us to be "distinct, simple and inflexible." "It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory." He still offers to the people of the South, however, a general amnesty upon their laying down

their arms. The message thus closes: " In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the National authorities on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace I mean simply to say that the war will cease ceased on the part of these who began it "-Am. pup. | advised they would.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

THE Legislature was prorogued by the King, on Tuesday last, after a session of nearly three months, it having convened on the 15th of October. The following is His Majesty's address on

" NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES : The labors of the Legislative Assembly are

now about to terminate. The session has been long, but it has been

marked by a great unanimity of feeling, and many laws have been introduced which I believe will prove highly advantageous.

The experience gained during the course of the session proves that I was not mistaken in my belief that the union of the Nobles and Representatives in one Legislative Body, including the Ministers, would tend to expedite business. The Ministers have been brought into constant contact with those who represent the people " ge, and have had an opportunity of explaining the

policy and the details of my Government I return to you my heartfelt thanks for the feeling of love and respect you have evinced towards the beloved Consort of my late Brother,

in making a permanent settlement for her. For your generosity towards my Father and myself, and for your i we and loyalty towards me

and mine, I thank you. Your labors have been arduous and your diligence unremitted. You have taken, in my opinion, a comprehensive view of the wants of the country. The sums you have appropriated to give life to our sanitary and reformatory measures, and for the general purposes of carrying on my Government, have been liberal, but I am happy to know that they are not likely to exceed

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

Your task is ended, not mine; it will be my duty to see that the will of the Legislature be carried out. In freeing you from your labors here, I pray that the blessing of God may attend you to your homes, and that you may personally enjoy that prosperity which you have labored to secure for your country.

And I now declare the Legislative Assembly to be prorogued." During the session there have been passed fifty-

two laws, the titles of which we insert here: An Act appropriating \$6000 to defray Expenses of Legisla-An Act authorizing the Minister of Finance to pay the Salaries of Government Employees until the Passage of the Appro-An Act to make a Permanent Settlement on Her Majesty An Act to re-enact an Act entitled "an Act to Prohibit ives from Leaving the Islands," passed on the 2d day of July, 1850.

An Act to facilitate the Recovery of Rents. An Act to amend Section 911 of the Civil Code An Act to abolish the Circuit Court for the 1st Judicial An Act to encourage Learning in this Kingdom by securing the Copyright of Charts, Maps and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies.

Au Act to amend Paragraph 6 of Section 517 of the Civil An Act to amend Chapter 34 of the Penal Code. An Act to prevent the Spread of Leprosy. An Act to lay a Specific Daty on Rice by amending Section

516 of the Civil Code. An Act confirming to the grantees, the privileges granted by the Act entitled " an Act to promote Inter-Island Navigation," passed July 25, 1862. An Act to amend Section 510 of the Civil Code.

An Act to amend Section 98 of the Civil Code, An Act for the construction of Statutes when the English and Hawaiian Versions do not agree. An Act " of the Governors. An Act to facilitate the Proof of Marriage. An Act to amend Sections 130 and 131 of the Civil Code.

An Act to admit Coal Free of Duty. As Act to extend the Jurisdiction of Police and District Jus-tices to cases of Crim. Con. and Seduction, An Act to amend Sections 143 and 146 of the Civil Code. An Act to create a Sinking Fund.

An Act to regulate the Term of Service of Judges other than those of the Supreme Court. An Act authorizing the Board of Education to establish an Industrial and Reformatory School for the Care and Education of Helpiess and Neglected Children, as also for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. An Act to amend Section 240 of the Civil Code.

An Act relating to Letting of Horses. An Act regarding the qualifications of Electors.

An Act to amend Article 13 of the Civil Code, "on the Assessment of Taxes by providing for a more Accurate Assessment and Taxation of Animais and a Penalty for the Concentment of Property."

An Act relating to the Adoption of Children.

An Act to repeal Chapter 10 of the Civil Code and to regulate the Bareau of Public Instruction.

An Act for preventing Collisions at Sea An Act to further amend Sections 278 and 279 of the Civil An Act to prohibit the maintenance of Sulls for the Recevery

of Debts contracted in Public Houses.

An Act to fix the Salary of the Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and amend Section 846 of the Civil Code. An Act to amend Section 956 of the Civil Code. An Act for the Regulation of Dance Houses. An Act to make a Permanent Settlement on His Highness

Mataio Kekuanaoa. An Act to provide for the Importation of Laborers and for he Eucouragement of \(\)\text{mmigration.}

An Act to further facilitate the Taking of Testimony. An Act to amend the Law relating to Duelling.

An Act requiring Consular Certificates to be attached to Invoices of Goods imported from Foreign Countries. An Act to limit the Trial by Jury in accordance with Article Appropriation Bill for 1864 and 1865. Resolution for Payment of Salary Second Associate Justice

Supreme Court, from 16 February to 31 March, 1864. Resolution authorizing a Portrait of the King, and appropriating \$500 for the same.

An Act to relieve the Royal Demain from Encumbrances,

and to render the same Inalicinable.

An Act to indemnify the Minister of Finance.

An Act to amend Section 542 of the Civil Code.

An Act to regulate the Carrying of Passengers between the

An Act to authorize the trying of Issues of Fact in matters f Probate and Administration by a Jury. An Act to amend Section 909 of the Civil Code. An Act to amend Chapter 13 of the Penal Code.

An Act to amend Chapter 7, Article 2 of the Civil Code "on An Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant one

License or more for the establishment of a Distillery or Distilleries in the City of Honolulu.

An Act to amend Section 407 of the Civil Code and to add a new section to the Civil Code to be numbered 407. We commence the publication of the laws this week, with the Appropriation Bill, which will be found or our next page. A comparison of the departmental items with those of the last previous bill, passed in 1862, will interest our

RECAPITULATION.

Civil List \$ 40,000 00 ince Kamehameha and C. Jus. 18,000 00 Foreign Department...... 21,000 60 Interior Department......... 139 244 67 Finance Department...... 106,155 00 96,246 00 War Department 40 000 00 Department of Pub. Instruction. 35,627 19 Judiciary Department...... 64,000 00 Miscellaneous Expenditures..... 31,859 76 \$496,286 62

The present bill, it will be observed, exceeds by \$78,000 the total of the previous session. That is quite moderate, and probably within the regular income; but even should it exceed the receipts, the credit of the government is good for any amount. Among the new and large items will be observed \$20,000 for Queen Emma and Gov. Kekuanaoa; \$30,000 at the disposal of the Board of Health, which sum is certainly sufficient to take care of every case of Chinese leprosy in the kingdom; \$15,000 for establishing a government newspaper; \$12,000 for an Insane Asylum, and \$8,000 to complete the Royal

Tomb in Nuuanu. We shall resume, in our next issue, the publication of the laws passed at the late session of the Legislature, and continue them till completed. One or two are quite lengthy, but all

will be published in full. Our letters from San Francisco advise us of several vessels, which were soon to leave, bound to means, make it my executive duty to re-enslave such or past Honolulu. Among the first, were the American clipper During for Baker's Island, and the British ship Arracan for Hougkong. Both are fulon the part of the Government whenever it shall have | ly due, if they sailed before December 25th, as we are The Foreign News.

The Eldridge brought us five days later foreign news, our dates from San Francisco being to Dec. 20, New York (telegraphic) Dec. 19; and London (telegraphic) to Dec. 1.

On the 15th of December, a battle was fought near Nashville, Tenn., between Gen. Thomas and Gen. Hood, in which the latter, leading the rebels, was defeated with great loss, among which were 5,000 prisoners, 39 field pieces, and an immense quantity of small fire arms. It appears to have been simply a repetition of one of Ewell's disastrous routs, the rebel soldiers throwing down their arms and fleeing before the Union troops. Indeed they seem to have lost the courage shown in the earlier part of the war, and their spirit is gone. It is a question whether they can ever be brought to fight long enough to ensure to them a victory.

Gen. Sherman had reached the suburbs of Savannah with his army, in good condition, and in need of nothing. He was in full communication with Admiral Dahlgren's fleet. A demand for the surrender of the city had been made, and if not complied with, it was to be bombarded. It was probably surrendered on the 18th, as resistance would only bring needless destruction on the city, for there were but few rebel troops in or around it. It is not at all likely that Gen. Sherman will remain long at Savannah, but will rapidly move to Charleston or some point further north. It will be observed among the latest items of news, that Admirai Porter left Hampton Roads on the 12th December with a fleet of 64 vessels. Nothing is said of his taking many soldiers with him, which leads to the inference that it is a transport fleet, for taking Sherman's army from Savannah or Beaufort to some other place. The recent demonstrations on Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, and the re-capture of Plymouth, in that State, lead us to infer that that port is his destination, from whence he will move inland, take possession of the North Carolina railroads that supply Lee's army, and then, along one of these railroads, move north to co-operate with Grant, finally compelling Lee either to fight outside of his fortifications, or to surrender in them. We may not have solved exactly the movements of Sherman, but our readers will find, we think, that we are not much out of the way. Never did the Union cause look more

bright, or that of the rebels more disheartening. Much is said at the South about enlisting and arming the slaves to fight for- what? Slavery? Well, the moment they are armed, that moment the Union cause is doubly sure of success. Slavery is doomed, and no power on earth can save it. The guns fired by rebel hands at Fort Sumter, served to unshackle the chains of the slaves, more than any other act before or since. The Emancipation Proclamation simply seconded and scaled the work begun by the rebels at Charleston.

can never again exist. And Louisiana has fellowed her example, the people having ratified her new constitution, which prohibits forever the recognition of property in man; decrees the education of all children, without distinction of race or color; directs all men, white or black, to be enrolled as soldiers for the public defense; makes all men equal before the law; and compels, by its regenerating spirit, the ultimate recognition of all the rights which national authority can confer upon an oppressed race. In 1860 she had 300,000 slaves, now not one.

On looking over the papers received, which are filled with election news, we find them all rejoicing over the result-the re-election of President Lincoln. The New York Herald, which supported M. Clellan, exults in the decision, and even the most ultra democratic journals appear to look upon the result as decidedly better for the country, than if it had been the reverse. All classes, creeds, and parties seem to be satisfied. And no where do we read of riots and trouble, which many anticipated would accompany the election, but all has passed off as peaceful as any political event ever did.

On this point, we will introduce some remarks made by Goldwin Smith, an English traveler who was in the States, and witnessed the election. He is, we believe, a Professor in one of the English Universities, and his remarks, giving the result of his observations, are entitled to full faith. They were made at a dinner given to him by some of the leading literary men in Boston during November :

"I came here partly in pursuance of my vocation as a student of history, to verify the theory which I had formed. I came to see whether the progress of humanity which I had learnt to trace through all the ages, and believed to be perpetual, had been arrested here. I shall return convinced that it has not been arrested. I was told that my visit to America would modify my liberal opinions. In a certain sense I own they have been modified. Till I came here I wasnot a revolutionist, for no man can more heartily abher violent revolutions-but somewhat impatient of political evils and anxious for vehement effort and for mediate change. I shall return with my impatience allayed by a calm assurance of the future. You will succeed in your great experiment, and we shall in the end feel, in the solution of our political problems, the

beneficent efforts of your success. "I came also to see a great political crisis. Would that all those who love and all those who mistrust free institutions, could have seen it also! Would that they could have witnessed as I have the majestic columness with which under circumstances the most perilous and exciting, the national decision has been pronounced. Here is no anarchy, no military dietatorship. In the midst of civil war a civilian is reelected as President by a constitutional process as tranquil as an English Sabbath day. And no king is more secure in the allegiance of his subjects than is the President in the allegiance of all-even those

who voted against him-beneath his elective rule. "I would, too, that the English people could witness as I witness the spirit of humanity which retains its power over all the passions of civil war, notwithstanding the greatest provocations; and the absence. which has most fercibly struck me during my residence here, of any bloodthirsty sentiment or any feeling of malignant hatred towards those who are now your antagonists in a civil war, but whom, when they shall have submitted to the law, you will again eagerly welcome as fellow-citizens, and receive back into the full communion of the free. Many a prejudice, many an error would be dispelled, many a harsh judgment would be cancelled, many a bitter word recalled, if only my countrymen could behold with their own eyes what I have beheld and now behold."

Both the Comet and the Smyrniote, like an auctioneer's last call, have been "going, going" all the week, but are still in port. The calm that has prevailed has kept out the schooners expected with cargoes for them. Both the King's Yacht from Hilo. and the Kalama from Kausi, ought to arrive to-day. The Comet will doubtless get off to-day, and the Smyrniote on Monday. 3

LETTER LIST .- The letters remaining in the post office at this date, will be found advertised in to-day's NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN LETTER POSTAGE.-Two weeks since was inserted a communication complaining about postages, want of stamps, &c. We have received another the past week. Now all our readers are aware from the official notices inserted in our columns by the Postmaster, that the American postage has been twice changed during the past few months. This was done under orders from the Postmaster at San Francisco-the American postage having first been raised to fen cents, and afterwards reduced to the old rate of five cents, which is now the sum charged, as will be seem by reference to the Post-office notice in our columns. Owing to these changes, and the fact that stamps have not been obtainable of late at San Francisco, except in small quantities, the Post-office bere has been unable to furnish American stamps. This want will soon be remedied probably. All letters sent to the United States should have the proper stamps on them-five cents Hawaiian and five cents American for single letters. Then no further postages can be collected on them. If the full American postage is not prepaid, those receiving the letters are compelled to pay double postage. This is the American law, and it is probably earried out, even on foreign letters. These explanations will be a suffilent reply to the complaints received.

THE "KUCKOA" NEWSPAPER .- This paper, the only one now printed in Hawaiian, changed hands on the first of January 1865, Dr. L. H. Gulick becoming editor and publisher. Its size and general features remain pretty much as formerly, though we observe some improvement in its appearance. It is the intention of the Editor to make it a popular and useful newspaper, to give publicity to Hawaiian letters, songs, ancient tales, as well as a medium for local and foreign news. The two first numbers are issued, and the paper already shows evidences of improvement, and we trust its circulation will be largely increased. Such a paper ought to be encouraged and aided by every foreigner, who can read the Hawaiian language, or who has Hawaiians in his employ. A new feature has been introduced, which ought before to have been done-giving more or less English reading, with translations of the same. The price is Two Dollars (\$2.00) as formerly.

THE GLASS BLOWERS .- During the past week, our citizens have been entertained with one of the most novel and interesting exhibitions ever opened here. Glass and glassware are so common everywhere, that nobody ever thinks of the origin, or the mode in which the thousand and one useful articles we see every day, are made. The above exhibition, however, shows how glass-ware is manufactured, and in this respect the information derived by every one visiting it, old and young, is worth many times the cost. Every night the hall has been crowded with spectators, all of whom go away pleased. This afterclosing in Honolulu, a portion of the company will visit Lahaina and Hilo, before leaving the Islands. They leave for Lahaina on Monday, in the steamer.

COURT HOUSE .- Some changes are being made in the arrangement of the rooms in this building. The offices, more of which have been much needed latter-Maryland is now a free State, where slavery | ly. The Police-court will occupy the right front room; the Marshal the left front room. In rear of which will be Judge Robertson's chambers on one side of the hall, and Judge Davis' on the other; the Attorney General occupying the room formerly had by the Marshal. This arrangement will be much more convenient for the public business than the old, besides affording better accommodations for the increasing business of the Court.

The weather for the past two weeks has been very pleasant and unusually cool for our latitude. At sunrise the thermometer has ranged generally from 62 to 65, and on two occasions has been observed as low as 60. Heavy dews have fallen quite frequently.

SUPREME COURT .- The Mar-hal requests us to state that the services of the Jurymen drawn for the January Term will not be required till further notice. Most of the cases on the calendar, we learn, will probably be argued at Chambers, instead of be-F Papers for mailing can be had at our counter

with or without American and Hawaiian stamps. A bag will be kept open for stamped papers and letters up to the hour of the sailing of the Comet. THEATRICAL -The citizens of Honolulu have gene-

rously tendered to Mr. J. F. Rowe a subscription Benefit, which will be given at the New Hall on Saturday evening next. Mr. John T. Gulick, a native of these islands, was recently ordained at Canton, China. He is expecting to serve as a missionary in North China,

Notice.

A LL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against payment having been stopped. L. L. TORBERT.

under the American Board of Missions.

Security and PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY: NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed agent for the above Company, begs leave to from the public that he is now prepared to issue MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES ON Cargo, Freight and Trensure. H. CONEY, Illio, Hawaii Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 2, 1865.

Country Store For Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS For Sale a red wood house 22x12, with stone cistern containing 100 barrels, (all new.) together with large grass store house, and 24 acres of land in Kaupo, Mou The premises have been occupied as a sters for the last five years. The whole will be said for \$400. A good chance for a man with a few hundred deliars to make a good living, the whole amount can be cleared the first six months.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT For Three Months. IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD. A Cuttage, suitable for a small family, will be rented to a careful tenant, if applied for soon. It is neatly furnished, and has a good cook house, also furnished, convenient

T. C. WILMINGTON, Kaupo, Maul.

At United States Hospital.

months to

Kaupo, Mani, Jan. 3, 1865.

Now coming in.

Waikapu Plantation. H. CORNWELL, Proprietor. Sugar and Molasses FROM THIS PLANTATION FOR SALE

to it. For further information apply to B. R. DAVIDSON,

SUGAR AND MOLASSES, SUGAR

CROP of 1864.

THE REBEL FINANCES .- The message of Jefferson Davis to the Rebel Congress gives the following abstruct from the Report of the Secretary of the Treas-

The total receipts into the Treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th September, 1864, were \$415,191,550, which sum, added to the balance of \$808,282,722, that remained in the Treasury on the 1st of April last, forms a total of \$723,474,272. Of this total, not far from half, that is to say, \$342,560,-327, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, whilst the total expenditures have been \$272,-378,504, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1864, of \$108,585,440.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st of October, 1864, was \$1,147,970,208, of which \$539,840,090 were funded debt, bearing interest, \$283,880,150 were Treasury notes of the new issue, and the remainder consisted of the former issue of Treasury notes, which will be converted into other forms of debt, and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, the true amount of the debt is less, by twenty-one and a half millions of dollars, than appears on the books of the Register, and that the total public debt, on the 1st of last month, may be fairly considered to have been \$1,126,381,005.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, was \$97,650,780, being rather more than \$16,000,-000 per month, and it will be apparent, on a perusal of this report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report, and which seems to

admit of an easy remedy. The chief difficulty to be apprehended in connection with our finances results from the depreciation of the Treasury notes, which seems justly to be attributed by the Secretary to two causes-redundancy in amount and want of confidence in ultimate redemption-for both of which remedies are suggested that will commend themselves to your consideration as being practicable as well as efficient.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON

And EVENING! Grand Farewell Exhibition

-OF THE-CLASS BLOWERS! POSITIVELY THE LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE MARVEL

STEAM ENGINE LIVING SKELETON.

OF THE AGE, THE

And ONE-HANDED VIOLINIST. noon and evening there will be exhibitions, and after PRICE of ADMISSION ONLY 50 Cents.

School Children admitted to the Afternoon

Exhibition, Commencing at 3

O'clock, for 25 Cents. old hall of Representatives is being divided up into Pianos Tuned, Pianos Tuned PIANOS TUNED & REPAIRED Also, Melodeons, Accordeons, and other Musi-cal Instruments. Music furnished for BALLS and PARTIES. Orders left at the Theatre promptly attended to

> Lime and Cement. ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Salmon. A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of RED SALMON. ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

TAR. A SMALL LOT OF STOCKHOLM TAR.
For Sale by
ALDRICH WALERS ACC For Sale by ALDRICH, WALKER & Co. Beef.

AMERICAN BEEF IN BOND. ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

BE TERES. TOR SALE BY ALDRICH, WALKER & Co. Merosene and Turpentine.

ENOR SALE BY ALDRICH, WALKER & Co. Roofing Felt and Cement.

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WAIIAN GAZETTE." a weekly newspaper in the English language, will be issued on SATURDAY, the 21st Inst., at 8 O'clock, A. M., at the Government Printing Office, and will be published regularly every subsequent Saturday.

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List of Letters DEMAINING IN HONOLULU POST-OFFICE.

Atkins, Mary 2 Layton, Eliza Allen, J. E. 2 La Roy, William Limbacher, Peter Austin, Emelius Lathan, Harry Akin, Geo. W. Alexander, Manuel Millett, Elizabeth Bartlett, C M. McIntyre, John Murdock, Wm. H. Babbitt, Caleb H. 2 Baumeister, Mr. Mansell, A. F. S. Morchead, Margaret Baldwin, James W Manhart, Charles Bent, Zenas Benson, E. T. Martial, Rev. John Brown, Patrick Barney, C. S. 2 Macomber, L. R. Matchett, James 2

Blackman, Charles Moses, S. W. Meugniot, Celestin Coffin, David H. Martin, James Carew, Imogene Merrill, O. B. 4 Moore, Richard 2 Croasdale, Wm. Callon, Thos. Crosby, Frank W. Nightingale, J. W. Coppersmith, Julius Curtis, David E. Cieveland, Capt. Oliver S. Damon, Albert C. 2

Nye, Chas. F. O'Conner, James Dreydorff, Henry Pinkham, George S. Davis, Harvey 2 Pierson, Lawrence E. 2 Edmonds, J. F. 3 Pease, Benj. P.

Ewing, Etna 3 Riives, J. L. Fairbrother, Sam'l N. Rives, John Runnells, Moses Felsom, C. D. Ruddell, J. M. Foster, Graham P. Rogers, J. G. Gasking, George W. 2 Rose, Wm. G bson, Chas. H. Gladding, Benj. T. Scott, F. R. Gately, T. J. Smith, Alex. Gregonio, Master Sunter, Albert Gilmore, George Steven, F. Stevens, F.

Hall, Ann E. Snow, Theron C. Herow, Geo. schember, Henry Hinary, Seth Shyler, John Houghton, L. A. Heanis, Fanny Snow, Lerenzo Harris, Fanny Hunter, Dr. Taylor, Sarah P. Huffman, C. H. Thompson, J. H. Hale, Honok Helms, Peter Huntley, Erastus B. Wingh, Schars Wade, George W. Wienburg, John Wolf, Dr. Harmard Jenner, George Wheeler, Maria Wiltse, Sam'l C Wood, Horace V. Williams, Joshua R.

Kirby, James P.

Kinney, Andrew J. 2

D. KALAKAUA, Postmaster General. Honolulu, January, 1865. A. F. JUDD. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. CORNER FORT and MERCHANT St., HONOLULU, OAHU

Young, John L.

Young, Lewis C.

Young, Jno. R.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I.! THE A. 1 STEEL SCHOONER

Domitila 鐵 WEBB - - - - - Master.

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PORTLAND, OREGON! THE A. 1. CLIPPER BARK CAMBRIDGE!

N. C. BROOKS, Commander, Will have dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage

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> GEO. B. C. INGRAHAM. Corner of Punchbowl and Palace Sts. TO LET!

the undersigne chant Streets. B. F. SNOW. For Sale or Lease!

THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY

FAMILY, opposite the U.S. Hospital, lately occupied by Mr. B. R. Davidson. Water laid on.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS to Sell or Lease his Promises, located in Kang & Wilson's Sugar Mill, containing about 6 acres of Land under cultivation, together with a fine and convenient house, newly built, size 17x22, enclosed in a versudab, a good cook house 10x12, and a strong red wood fonce around the entire land, 200 Pride of India Trees, 40 Vamana do., 40 Mango do., in healthy growth. 4 agres of Sugar Cane are planted and growing well, likewise Sweet Potatocs, c , &c., 2 Large Fish Ponds, containing good fish. The above piece of Property is in most excellent order and well watered, and well worthy the attention of any party seeking a home with a few acres of good land under cultivation, and within 9 miles of Honolulu-

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52 1-2 Cents! which makes them equal in price to 40 cents for imported Shooks, each keg containing from 30 to 35 lbs. more of Sugar without increasing the weight of the tare. Besides they offer the advantage of saving considerable labor in setting them up, and being cut in a bent there is no loss whatever by breakage of staves. The undersigned also have on hand and offer for sale

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED RICHARDS & CO., for the purpose of doing a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS C. L. RICHARDS, P. C. JONES, JR.

Honolulu, Dec 30, 1864.

For further particulars apply on the premises to Z Y SQUIRES, or to FREDERICK M. WEED, At T. Mossman & Son's Crockery Store.

Public that they have REDUCED the price for

Heavy Oak and Ohia Barrels! Particularly adapted for Plantation Carriers of Molasses. Any